## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

DPPICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND PULTON STS 

ANTICOMPUTE PUTS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Rossen's Wife-

MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-IL FAUT QU'UNE PORTS OUT OUVERTE OU FERMES MISANTIROFE-LE BOURGEOIR-LE PROTEGEE BAND IS SAVOIS. BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY-OTHELLO-THE DUTCH

SURTON'S THEATER, Chambers street-BYIL GENIUS-

WALLACK'S THEATES, Broadway-YEE WIFE-KILL LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES, Broadway-Mannas

BROADWAY VARIETIES, 472 Broadway-Golden FAR-WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway-THE MUNNY.

EMPIRE HALL, 596 Broadway-M. KELLER'S TABLEAUX

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, 497 Broadway-RARE AND VALUABLE PAINTINGS AND STATUARY-MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,

PATERFOF (N. J.) ODS FELLOW'S HALL-GEN. TO:

New York, Tuesday, May 6, 1856.

Mails for Europe. NEW YORK BERALD-EDITION FOR EUROPE. The Cunard mail eteamship Arabia, Capt. Stone,

the Suropean mails will close in this city at a quarter be two o'clock, this afternoon.
The Harald (printed in English and French) will be published at ten o'cleck in the morning. Single copies

n wrappers, expense. Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the New York Herald will be received at the following places m Kurope:-

him Am. & European Express Co., 17 and 18 Cornhill.

do. 8 Piace de la Bourse.

do. 7 Rumford street.

ROUL—John Hunter, 12 Exchange street, Sact. The contents of the European edition of the SELL will embrace the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week, and to the nour of patition.

Notice to Advertisers.

We are compalled to call the attention of advertisers to the necessity of sending in their favors at an early hour. The Calock P. M. is the latest moment we can receive them, unless they relate to deaths or something equally as urgent. We would also urge brevity in all advertise

We are glad to see that public attention is being aroused to the condition of the famine-stricken inhabitants of the Cape de Verde Islands. The Consul-General of Portugal, in an advertisement in our columns this morning, requests all the Portuguese residents of this city to meet at the consulate, No. 21 Front street, at one o'clock to-day, to take into consideration the state of their unfortunate country men, and to devise some means of rendering them immediate aid. A meeting for the same purpose suggested by Mr. Hackett, who has generously con tributed one hundred dollars and offers his profes sional services for a night in behalf of the sufferers will be held at the Astor House, at 8 o'clock this evening. We cannot doubt that the call will be responded to in a manner creditable to the usual openbanded liberality of our citizens.

The President and members of the Cabinet held a consultation yesterday on Nicaraguan affairs. It is thought the outside pressure will compel the administration to receive the new Minister, who arrived in Washington last evening. Mr. Sould in his speech at the New Orleans meeting, on the 28th ult., announced with much positiveness that our government would recognize that of Gen.

Nothing of special interest transpired in the United States Senate vesterday. Mr. Bayard presented a bill as a substitute for the bill amending the act for promoting the efficiency of the Navy It restores all the officers placed on the retired list and provides for the trial of those dropped from the service. In the House Mr. Clingman submitted a joint resolution, "that for the better protection of the persons and property of American citizens, und ie law of nations, and as secured by existing treaty stipulations, with reference to the thoroughfares or lines of travel between the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, the President be authorized to employ any part of the land or naval forces of the country, and call for and use any number of volunteers that may be necessary, to provide for the safety of passengers and others of our citizens in those localities; and such force may be used by him in aid of the local authorities, or otherwise, to in sure the observance of such rights as the gover. ment of the United States and its citizens may be entitled to enjoy." Without taking any action on the subject the House adjourned.

The steamship Black Warrior, from Havana 30th ult., arrived last evening. She reports the island healthy and enjoying political quiet. The United States steamer Water Witch had sailed for Norfolk. The steamship Mexico, lately the United States, had left for Cadiz, the first vessel of a new line which it is intended to run to Spain. Some of the Spanish papers gloated over the idea of the probable defeat of General Walker in Nicaragua. The news of the birth of the imperial prince of France was hailed with every official demonstration of joy. The steam er Water Witch hoisted the French flag on the oc casion. Jesuit colleges were progressing rapidly

under royal natronage.

We publish to-day some very interesting news from Mexico. Our Vera Cruz correspondent, writing on the 21st ult., is of opinion that the late vigorous action of President Comonfort with regard to the church property of Puebla would, if firmly fol lowed out, have a most beneficial influence on the country at large. He is of opinion that the people will yet be regenerated, and that unhappy Mexico will perhaps rise to her true position in the scale of nations. It was thought that attention to our diplomatic interests in that country would now produce great advantages for the United States. Mr. Gads den was well aware of the opportunity, and daily improved it; but no result followed, owing, as is said to the indifference of the cabinet at Washington. A difficulty existed between the Executive and the different Consuls serving in Mexico city, but the cause is not clearly explained. The Sardinian Minister had left, but the relations between the governmen and the representative of France were most har monious. Archbishop Hughes' organ in this city condemns the policy, educational and otherwise, o the Mexican clergy, and says that the taking away of a portion of their great wealth will improve their morals and patriotism. It advocates a union between the United States and Mexico.

A meeting of the Board of Supervisors will be held on Thursday next, in compliance with a cal signed by sixteen members of that body. The following are the names signed to the call :- Ely, Herrick, Valentine, Barker, Fulmer, Moneghan, Briggs, Steers, Fox, Corwin, Jackson, Drake, Griffiths Voorhis, Tucker and McConkey. It is said that in getting up this movement advantage has been taken of the absence of the Mayor from the city. The reason assigned for this course on the part of some of the members is that his presence equalizes the force of both parties in the Board, and prevents an

undue preponderance. The Common Council met last evening. In the Board of Aldermen the nomination of William Goodheart, as Superintendent of Roads, in place of Thomas Starr, was confirmed, Alexander having previously tendered his resignation of the The nomination of Thomas A. Bancker, as Clerk to the Superintendent of Repairs of Public Buildings, was received, but was not acted on. A statement showing the financial condition of the

Croton Aqueduct Department was also received The expenditures foot up \$379,084, and the receipts balance the account. The Board concurred with the Council in paying certain policemen for ser vices rendered while under suspension, thus overruling the Mayor's veto of their previous action in the case. In the Board of cilmen a special committee was appointed to investigate certain rumors of corruption on the part of members of the Committee on Streets, with re ference to the matter of widening Reade stree . A resolution was offered directing inquiry as to the propriety of changing the landings of the Sound steamers from the North to the East river. A reso lution allowing carmen to reside out of the city wa adopted by a vote of nineteen to seventeen. Two veto messages were received from the Mayor; one upon the proposition to open Seventy-fourth street, from Eighth avenue to Broadway, and the other upon the resolution awarding to W. H. Adams the contract for building piers at Manhattanville, and in certain contingencies giving to the head of the de partment to which the matter belongs the power to award the contract to the "lowest bidder in order." These documents are appended to our report of the proceedings.

A storeship will sail from the Charleston Navy Yard for the African squadron about the 10th inst. affording an opportunity for persons to forward let ters to their friends.

Eighty thousand dollars have been subscribed in Charleston towards building a new steamer to rur between that port and New York in connection with the line already in operation.

In the case of Capt. Jabez C. Rich, of the United States Marines, who was lately convicted by a Court Martial at Charlestown Navy Yard, of dis respect towards a superior officer-under circum stances of peculiar provocation-and sentenced to dismissal from service, the President has mitigated the sentence to suspension for two months.

The sales of cotton yesterday reached about 2,000 bales. The market continued to be somewhat irre gular, but holders were less willing sellers than on Saturday, preferring to await the receipt of late: foreign news due at Halifax. Flour was dull for common grades, and the tone of the market generally was rather in favor of purchasers. Wheat sold at 170c. a 176c. for Southern white 185c. for prime Genesee do., and 154c. a 160c. for Tennessee red. Corn was dull. Sales of mixed wer made at 59c. a 61c., and yellow and white at 61c. 62ac. Pork was lower; sales of mess were made, in lots, at \$17 621 a \$17 75. Sugars were tolerably active, with sales of about 1,000 a 1,100 hhds. Cuba muscovado was scarce, at rates given in another column. Molasses was active, with sales of about 500 bhds. Cuba muscovado and some Porto Rico together with some 500 bbis. New Orleans, at prices given elsewhere. Freights were without change of moment, while engagements were light.

The Campaign of 1856-The Approaching National Party Conventions - Spiendid Prospect for a High Time-Important Manifesto of Commonore Stockton.

For the timely information of our readers, of all parties, we publish to-day, in the lump, the official calls and the lists of del egates respectively, as far as appointed, to the following impending national party conventions, to wit:-1. Abolition (ultra) National Convention, Syracuse, May 28.

2. Democratic National Convention, Cincinnati. June 2.

3. American Party (anti-Fillmore) Conven tion, New York, June 12. 4. Seward Anti-Slavery Coalition Conven-

tion, Philadelphia, June 17. 5. National Straight Whig Convention,

Louisville, July 4. The abolitionists proper, it will be perceived head the list in point of time. They have no compromises to make, their platform being "liberty for all-slavery for none," which is about as comprehensive as Robert Owen's a cialistic programme for "the reformation c the world." Having nothing to ask or expect and no concessions to make to any of the other political parties, Gerrit Smith (white man) and his next friend, Frederick Douglass (black man), have resolved to take the initiative and lead off in the dance. Read their call, and look at their formidable list of delegates. V are a little suspicious, however, that all the exhibition of strength and independence is a mere dodge, and that on the day of the election the bulk of the abolitionists proper

throughout the North will be found fusing

with the Seward "free Kansas" mercenaries.

Next come the wrangling democracy. Th schedule of principles having been reduced by the administration to the single issue of the Nebraska bill. (not a thing to be passed, but an existing act,) the party have had no occasion to wait a show of hands from the opposition. It is upon men, and not upon principles, that "the great democratic party" in con vention will be most sorely perplexed. Upon men we anticipate a repetition of the trick of 1844 with James K. Polk, and the haphazard adventure, neck or nothing, upon that inoffensive neutral of 1852. With the delivery of such another mouse however, at the approaching accouchement of the democratic mountain, we are also apprehensive of mutiny in the camp, and a general smash-up of the crockery of the jugglers. Such a consummation to the Cincinnati gathering is certainly " a circumstance most devoutly to be desired." There were some symptoms of rebellion at Baltimore in 1852; and we are inclined to suspect that the harmony and fraternity of the various factions of the loving de mocracy have not been much improved under the "era of good feeling" vouchsafed to the brethren by Messrs. Pierce, Marcy, Jeff. Davis and Caleb Cushing. We are, therefore, pre pared for the nomination of another small potato at Cincinnati, as a peace offering to the larger ones, and a row, and a pretty extensive demoralization and disintegration of the party,

especially in the Northern States. The anti-Fillmore Northern Know Nothings next come forward with their National Convention in this city, on the 12th June. They may get together a pretty respectable assem blage; but it is highly probable that the mass of those Know Nothings who cannot conscien tiously support Millard Fillmore, have already discovered that they can consistently hang on to the kite's tail of Seward & Co., or co-ope rate with the consolidated democracy. "Live Oak George Law" appears to have been ingloriously dropped on all sides, even by the Albany Register, and we hear of no substitute talked of as the probable nominee of these anti-Fillmore Know Nothing seceders. Likely enough in imitation of our bold and independent whig silver grays, they will meet and adjourn without resolving to do this thing or that thing, or anything at all.

The Seward nigger-worshippers' alliance hold their convention two weeks after that of the happy democratic family, denominated by Mr. F. P. Blair the Calboun nullification par ty. This will give the Sewardites a good margin for appropriating to advantage any slips of the pen, or any misfortune in the nomination of the Cincinnati conventicle. Hence the

delay on the part of the Seward managers They intend to adapt their platform and ticket as far as possible to the exact issue of the main battle with the democratic party. For examples, if Pierce is re-nominated at Cincin nati, the coalition at Philadelphia will probably feel bold and strong enough at once to bring forward Wm. H. Seward as his competitor; should Douglas be nominated on the one side, then the other may find it more expedient to fight him with Fremont; but should the democrate nominate Buchanan, the Sewardites may fall back upon Judge McLeanthus adapting in each case the cut and calibre of their candidate as nearly as possible to the standard of the nominee of their principal adversaries. Fremont and Banks, however, appear thus far to be the favorite ticket of the Seward coalition organs; but here comes card, just in the nick of time, which may play the very dence with the estimates based upon Frement and his Mariposa gold mines. Read this manifesto:-

LETTER FROM COMMODORE STOCKTON To THE EDITOR OF THE NEWARK MERCHAY.

Six-In your paper of the 30th ultimo, I perceive the following editorial remark: "We understand that a deterfollowing editorial remark: "We understand that a determined and well understood movement in this State, is in progress looking to the bringing out of Com. Stockton as an incepencent candidate for the Presidency."

I was informed on my return to New Jersey after a short absence, that such a measure was in contemplation. It has however, been abandoned, that it might not "complicate matters in the State still furthur."

You are correctly informed when you say "Com. Stockton unequivocally condemns the repeal of the Missouri Compromice," AND I SO HOVE THAT THE PROPIE OF NEW JERSEY WILL HAVE AN OFFORTUNITY (NOT EMBARRASSED BY OTHER INSUS) TO MANDERST THERE DEAPPROBATION OF THE INDEPENSIBLE VIOLATION OF THAT COMPACT OF PEACE.

Your ob't serv't, R. F. STOCKTON.

"An opportunity not embarrassed by other issues." What does that mean? It can only mean the policy of making common cause with the black coalition upon the single solitary issue of the Nebraska bill. Here, then, springs up the available man for Philidelphia the land and water hero of California, the naval and army commander-in-chief, the veritable salt water soldier, who with his bona fide "horse marines" made such summary work of the Mexicans out there. Fremont himself was but a subordinate, civil and military, of Com. Stockton. Then, again, Stockton has the antecedents of an old line democrat; he is, perhaps, as rich as Fremont, and knows how to dispense his liberality to the best advantage. In addition to all this, the floating materials of the loose democracy and of the American Order would probably unite more readily upon Stockten than upon any other man that could be nominated at Philadelphia. Let the demo cracy, then, attend well to their business at Cincinnati, or with this Stockton card before them, there may be a democratic interregnum at Washington earlier than any time provided for in their calculations.

Regarding the old whig National Convention, called by the Kentucky straight whigs to meet at Louisville on the 4th July, there does not seem to be any preparation in any quarter. The old whigs of Maryland have had a State Convention, but have done nothing towards a national movement. The "live whigs" of this city have had several meetings of late; but they have ended in smoke. We dare say that the old line whigs throughout the country will each man be permitted to choose for himself between the candidates of the other parties in the field.

The card of Commodore Stockton, in connec tion with the manifest designs of the Seward alliance, of rallying upon some popular man, and upon the single issue of "freedom for Kaneas," is the most significant and important move of the last six months upon the political chess board, especially to the democratic

The New Micaraguan Minister.

It is understood that the administration, co erced by the speeches of Senators Douglas and Weller, will receive the new Minister from Nicaragua, the Padre Vigily, late rector of Granada, who arrived here in the Orizabo, with his Secretary. This is another illustration of the weak, vacillating, fickle policy of Mr. Pierce. No difference can be pointed out between the case of French and that of Vigily. The government of Rivas is not more solidly established now than it was then; on the contrary, if anything, it wears now a less stable aspect than it did when French arrived at Washington. French was a foreigner, it is true, in Nicaragua; but, as Senator Douglas very properly observed, he had as good a right to represent Nicaragua here as Mr. Soulé had to represent the United States at Madrid. And if he was objectionable on personal grounds, Mr. Wheeler should have been instructed to inform the Rivas government that this was the cause of his rejection, in order that they might without delay substitute a more suitable person, and so pre vent the interruption of diplomatic relations between Nicaragua and the United States. The fact, no doubt, was that Mr. Pierce and Mr. Marcy, who, ever since the commencement of their administration, have alternated between a petty hostility and a provincial deference to England, were afraid of recognising French for fear that Lord Clarendon should call them to account. They had not moral courage to pursue a straightforward course.

The consequences of their pusillanimity are now before us. In the first place, the lack of moral support has undoubtedly weakened Walker's hands. The Spanish Americans, who do not read the United States journals, and are not aware how strong the feeling here is in favor of Walker, infer from the conduct of the government that he is disowned by his country, and refuse to rally round him in support of law, order and stable government. Many natives of the United States, misled by the policy of the administration, are fearful of emigrating to Nicaragua, though remunerative labor, free land, and a high and honorable mission call them thither. And the Costa Ricans, encouraged by foreign jealousy of the United States, do not hesitate to declare war upon a man who, by the act of his own government, is outlawed, and with whose fate it appears evident to them that no foreign nation will sympathise.

Nor is this all. By refusing to recognise French, the Pierce administration have actually led to the British interference in Costa Rica. For, had Mr. Marcy received Mr. Franch. it may be presumed that Lord Clarendon would have hesitated before he offered an insult to the feelings of the American people by sending arms to Costa Rica. Such, at least, is the fair inference, considering the friendly regard for this country which has been expressed on various occasions by the British people of late. But the moment Marcy refused to receive French, the case was entirely altered. Walker was pronounced by that act to be a filibuster and a pirate. Marcy stamped him as a man unworthy of the recognition of an honorable government, and having forfeited the protection of his own. Placed in this criminal light by the act of the State which knew him best, Walker must naturally have seemed to the governments of Europe a malefactor, whose overthrow it was proper and laudable to compass; and accordingly-it the story revealed by the published correspondence be correct-Lord Clarendon, as the friend of law and order, sold the Costa Ricans gans that they should rid themselves of so mischievous a neighbor.

We repeat, there is no reason to suppose that this would have been done by Lord Ciarendon had Walker's position not been falsely represented by the conduct of the Pierce administration. Either the man was a member of an honorable government, worthy of all recognition, or he was a pirate whom it behooved any nation having the power to put down. Marcy showed the world, by refusing to see French, that he believed the latter to be the case; Lord Clarendon, therefore, without hesitation, proceeded to put him down, doubtless supposing that in doing so he was performing an act for which the United States would be duly grateful.

Thus it seems that if, out of these infringements of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, or through the unsettled questions with England which this Costa Rican intervention is sadly embittering, a war with Great Britain should arise its real authors will be Franklin Pierce and William L. Marcy. It will be another of their valuable legacies to the country.

## THE LATEST NEWS

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

The Expected Steamer at Halifax.

HALIFAX, May 5-9 P. M. The steamship America is now in her tenth day out or this port, but is scarcely due before Tuesday. It has been raining steadily all to-day, and the weather is now very thick.

The steamship Merlin arrived here this afternoon from Bermuda, but brings no news of interest.

The Etna Not Due.

BOSTON, May 5, 1856. We learn from the agent of the Cunard line that the crew steamer Etua was not to leave Liverpool on the 224 plt., as advertised-all the freight offering for her up to the departure of the Persia having been brought out by that vessel. The next Cunarder due is the America now in her tenth day out for Hallfax.

Very Interesting from Washington. ABINET COUNCIL ON NICARAGUAN AFFAIRS—AR RIVAL OF THE NEW MINISTER—WILL HE BE RE-CEIVED ?—HOW SHABBILY OUR ARMY OFFICERS WERE TREATED AT PARIS-MOVES ON THE PRESI DENTIAL CHESSOARD—THE HARD SHELLS OPERATING AT THE CAPITAL—THE CASE OF THE PRIVATEER GEN. ARMSTRONG, ETC.

WASHINGTON, May 5, 1856.
The Cabinet, I understand, were called together at an arly hour this morning, and had a very protracted and exciting session. The subject before them was Central America, or rather whether the administration are ready to recognise Gen. Walker's government, and receive as minister Padre Vigilly, who arrived here this morning. desare. Marcy and Cashing opposed its recognition for the present, until something more definite could be asfer immediate recognition and action. Nothing definite is known as yet ; but it is generally believed that Marcy will be overruled. Judge Douglas and his friends are backing up Gen. Pierce with all their power. To-morrow

The Military Commission sent out by our government to visit Sebastopol, called on the Secretary of State o-day, and informed him that they called on the French Minister of War, while in Paris, for permission to visit and examine the fortifications around Paris, but were treated very shabbily, and were informed by him that they could not have permission to do so, because of the present state of the relations existing between the two overnments. Our government, Ifunderstand, are going laquire into the cause of this treatment.

The entire vote of Maryland in the Cincipnati Conver tion, with possibly two exceptions-Carmichael and Mo Lane, who go for Pierce-will be thrown for James Bachanan. In no State has the federal patronage been more vigorously exerted to prevent such a result, and no where have the people more successfully prevailed against it. While the Douglas men are complaining that chanan is not true u Chicago Times-the Douglas organ-is opposed to recognizing any man as a democrat who ever favored the Missouri compromise. It is said that "O d Back" bitterly complains of all attacks on the part of his friends upon Douglas or Pierce. The attempt to play off Douglas upon Suchanan in the North, for the purpose of making Hunte of Virginia, President, is not very agreable to Jeff. Davis, who will play his own hand in the same game. There is no doubt now that Buchanan will get, Virginia. The Danville district, claimed against him, has, according to the Richmond Enquirer, elected two delegates who have both declared in his favor. There is a rumor that Buchanau has carried Arkansas; but this cannot be true. It is even said that he has active friends in Alabama, which is so strong for Pierce. Col. Orr has left his seat to bring South Carolina into the Convention for Pierce. The Colonel, who had many free soil friends for Speaker in the two last Congresses, is not friendly to Buchanan. The Colo nel is for Pierce, notwithstanding he admits that he can-

not sarry a single New England State.

Delegations are here from the New York hards and ofts, ascertaining, as far as they can, their chances ! admission into the Cincionati Convention . Mesers E. R. Hart, Richard B. Connelly and Edward West, of your city, represent the hards, and assert the determ their delegation to vote in the Convention. Much inte rest is felt here as to the result of this New York squabble, as it may control the action of the Convention

Ex-Speaker Boyd is here surveying the field, with view to determine his own position in the contest. He is evidently for the strongest man, though Douglas is his

The Washington Common Council have passed a reso ution tendering a public reception to Mr. Buchapan. A majority of the Board are members of the American

Justice Blackford, of the Court of Claims, delivered his dissenting opinion to-day in the General Armstrong case He thought it doubtful which nation first violated the neutrality of the Port of Fayal, and contended that Por tugal, according to the law of nations, was only bound to protect the Armstrong " to the extent of her ability." The case was a proper one for arbitration, and the claimants should be bound by the award. The dissenting

opinion is lengthy.

A. B. Magrath, of South Carolina, will be appointed United States District Judge, vice Judge Gilchrist, de-

Judge L. P. Waldo, ex-Commissioner of Pensions, leaves sere to-morrow for Connecticut.

The New Orleans Meeting in Aid of General Walker.
Baltimors, May 5, 1856.
New Orleans papers of Tuesday last contain Mr. Soulé's

peech on Central American affairs, in which Mr. S pledged his honor that the Nicaraguan government would be acknowledged by our own, and he professed to know that such would be the fact. He proposed to raise loan for Walker. Parker H. French subsequently spoke.

Probable Acceptance of Mr. Fillmore.

Boston, May 5, 1856.

The Beening Traveller to-day publishes a letter from

Hon. S. G. Haven, formerly law partner of Mr. Fillm and now member of Congress, dated April 13, in which and now memoer of congress, cased April 15, in which he states that no grounds exist for the report that Mr. Fillmore will decline the American nomination. On the contrary, Mr. Haven shows from the correspondence of Mr. Fillmore, that he is disposed to accept the nomination, and Mr. H. gives it as his opinion that he will do so.

National Typographical Union.

Aconvention of delegates from the principal Typographical Unions of the United States, essembled in this city to day. Delegates were present from the socience of New York. Eston, Cloemath, Jouistile, Naewville, Memphis, New Orleans, Chicago, Phinadelphia and Harrisburg. The Convention organized by the clendro of M. C. Brown, of Philadelphia, as President: B. C. Santford, or Chicago, and Thomas F. Hodges, of Louisiana, as Vice-President: H. Whitcomb, of Memphis, as Secretary and Treasurer, and J. H. Backstone, of Kentucky, as Corresponding Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, May 5, 1856.

ADMISSION OF KANEAR. Mr. Pugn, (dem.) of Ohio, presented resolutions of the Legislature of Ohio in favor of the admission of Kansas with the Topeka constitution.

PRINCH SPOLIATIONS. On motion of Mr. CLAYTON, (K. N.) of Del., the Secretary of State was requested to transmit to the Senate the original journal of the proceedings of the Board of Ame-rican Commissioners convened at Paris, to liquidate and audit the claims of our citizens for Frenzu spoliations.

acute the claims of our citizens for French spoliations.

Mr. Bayard advocated the adoption of his substitute for the bid reported by the Naval Committee amendatory of the act to promote the citizency of the navy.

The substitute proposes to restore all officers who have been placed on the reserve list, and investigate, by courts of inquiry, the capacity and fitness of all those dropped who so cesire.

Adjourned.

House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, May 5, 1856.

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS, ETC. At the lostance of Mr. HAVEN, the House took up the Senate bill appropriating \$45,000 for deepening the chan-nel over the St. Clair Flats, Michigan. Passed by 68 ma-

jority. The same bill passed both branches at the close the last Congress, but for want of time failed to reive the Executive approval.

The House passed, by 74 majority, the bill specifically fining the objects for which the balance of the approiation for the improvement of the Savannah river shall expended.

The House passed, by 74 majority, the bill specifically defining the objects for which the balance of the appropriation for the improvement of the Savannah river shall be expeaded.

The bill to give the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company the right of way through lands occupied by Jefferson Barracks, passed.

PROTECTION ON THE INTENDED FOR AMERICANS.

Mr. CLINGMAN (dem.), of N. C., naked leave to submit the following joint resolution:—
That for the better protection of the persons and property of American citizers under the law of maions, and as secured by existing treaty supulation with reference to the thoroughtares or lines of travel between the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific occass, the Fresident be, and he is hereby authorized to employ any part of the land or paval forces of the country, and call for and use any number of volunteers that may occasely to provide for the asiety of passengers and others of recessing to provide for the asiety of passengers and others of the observance of such rights as the government of the United States and citizers may be entitled to color.

Objection being made to the introduction of the resolution. Mr. CLINGMAN moved a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Stephens was willing to receive the resolution, but not now to vote on its passage.

Mr. JONES, (dem.) of Tenn., understood that the resolution authorized the President to take possension of Central America. (Laughter.) He did not want it now.

SEVERAL VOICES—"We do?" 'Let's take it?"

Mr. CAMPIELL, (nigger worshipper) of Ohio, said he should like to amend the resolution, looking to the annexation of the British provinces.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., in order to see the resolution in print, moved an adjournment, in which case the resolution in print, moved an adjournment, in which case the resolution in print, moved an adjournment, in which case the resolution in print, moved an adjournment, in which case the resolution in print, moved an adjournment, in which case the resolution in print, moved an adjournment, in which

an amendment.

Mr. Jones, of Tenn., in order to see the resolution in print, moved an adjournment, in which case the proposition would go over till next Monday.

After an ineffectual motion for a call of the House, an adjournment was effected, by a vote of 65 against 68,

SHERIFF JONES RECOVERING-WHOLESALE ARRESTS ORDERED-TROOPS STATIONED AT LAWRENCE, ETC.

St. Louis, May 3, 1856. The Republican's Westport correspondent has received letter from Dr. McKee, the physician of Sheriff Jones. dated the 26th ult., which says that the symptoms of the Sheriff are favorable, and that hopes are entertained of his recovery. Also, that Colonel Sumner arrived at Lawrence the day before, with his whole command, and severely threatened the people for firing into the tent of his lieutenant. Governor Robinson charged the act on the pro-slavery party. Colonel Summer cenied this, and said if things were left to nim he would quickly settle the matter.

matter.

The correspondent of the Democrat writes that Sheriff Jones was removed from Lawrence to Franklin on the 24th, accompanied by Messra. Stringfellow and Whitfield, who said they dared not remain in Lawrence.

Mr. Stringfellow went before the Committee of Investigation and demanded if he had the right to appear himself or by counsel to introduce testimony, examine witnesses, &c. Mr. Howard, chairman, refused the demand, on the ground that the object of the committee in coming would thereby be defeated, as the result would not be an investigation on their nart, but an inounfsition by warre

cdy.

The same letter states that the Deputy Sheriff of Dougas county is having write issued for the arrest of 100 las county is having writs issued for the arrest of Dong-las county is having writs issued for the arrest of 10 citizens of Lawrence, charged with the commission of c. ine under the Territorial laws.

A standing army will be stationed at Lawrence until all the arrests are made. The prisoners will be conveyed

United States Ship Independence.

DATTON, OSIO, May 5, 1856.

A letter from an officer of the United States ship Independence, to a friend in this city, states that the Independence arrived at Honolulu on the 11th Fobruary, and sailed on the 18th. The letter was brought to San Francisco by the clipper bark Yankee. It contains no news from Honolulu later than that heretofore published. The letter alluded to the destruction of Hilo by the lava as next table.

Collision at Sea.

The schooler R. B. Pitts, from New York for Portland, on the night of the 2d inst, off Cape Cod, came in contact with the schooler Forrest, of Frankfort, by which the former was dismasted. The Forrest towed the R. B. Pitts to ancher near Boston Light, from whence she was towed to the city. The Forest received but little damage.

Death of J. G. Percival, the Poet. Cuncao, May 5, 1856. J. G. Percival, the poet and State geologist, died at Hezelgreen, in this State, on Friday last.

Opening of the Oswego Canal.
Oswego, May 5, 1856.
Water was let into the canal to day, and a number of cats cleared for the Fast via Syracuse; a few also by the

Movements of Southern Steamers, THE MARION AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, May 3, 1856.

The United States mail steamship Marion, Captain W.
Foster, arrived here this (Saturday) morning, at 5 o'clock, from New York.

THE KNOXVILLE AT SAVANNAH. The United States mail steamer Knoxville has arrive at this port, in fifty-eight hours from New York. Markets.

PHILADSLPHIA STOCK BOARD.
PHILADSLPHIA STOCK BOARD.
PHILADRIPHIA, May 4, 1866.

Stocks are firm. Pennsylvania 5's. 84; Reading
Railroad, 45; Long island Railroad, 14; Morris Canal, 14;
Pennsylvania Railroad, 47%.

AMUSEMENTS. -The anniversaries invariably bring large numbers of young and happy people to our city, who,

during the daytime, are to be seen making purchases of goods, studying the fachions, and enjoying the sights in Gotham, while their more staid and plously inclined friends and guardians are bustly engaged in looking after erally. In the evening these young people usually visit the different places of amusement, and, as a consequence, the theatres, &c., were well filled last night. a fair proportion of some of the audiences being con a fair proportion or some or the anniences being comp posed of strangers. For a list of the novelties to be af-forded at the various establishments this evening, the pleasure seeker is referred to the amusement directory at

Nimo's Gamden.—The grand fairy performance of "M. zulm, or the Night Owl," was revived here last night in all its original splendor, and certainly with all its original success. This is undoubtedly one of the very best panomimes ever yet produced, even by the inimitable Ravel Family. The scenery is most gorgeous, and the tricks not only laughable in the extreme, but really surprising from the ingenuity displayed in their construct the remarkable effects produced by their changes of the remarkable effects produced by their changes of transformations. The spring season is now fairly inau-gurated; the Ravels are as wonderful as ever. Mr. Niblo is once more in command of his well disciplined troops, and with the able officers who serve as his staff he opens the campaign with full assurance of success. "Mazuln is to be given each evening of the present week, and the ents will be varied by a somic pantomime by the Bavels, and a grand ballet or divertise fascinating M'ile Robert and the talente's ballet froups under the direction of M. Paul Brillant, Nibio's Garde will now be the centre of fashion, and a gay season is a

MISS KATE COMSTOCK'S CONCERT. - We perceive that this talented young vocalist gives her second concert to Miss Fannis Stockton, Signor Morini and Mr. Wooster. The programme consists of selections from the works of Haydn, Rossini, Meyerbeer, Mercadan's and Donizetti, and will no doubt prove a strong attraction to those who live at the other side of the water.

TRANSATIANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY .- We perceive that bill has been introduced into the Canadian Legislature to incorporate, under this title, the company of which Mr. Tibbets is the head, and to grant to it all the rights and privileges necessary to carry out the scheme in the Provinces. The capital of the corporation is to be one nillion of dollars, to be divided into spares of one hundred dollars, and to be increased to five millions if re quired, and the principal office of the company is to be to New York. The bild has been read twice, and is certeam to para.

Theatres Last Night. At Laura Keene's Varieties, a burlesque of "Norma" was presented for the first time here. It is rather an extravagant affair, but contains some strong local hits, which will ensure for it success. Mr. Hall's Norma was unique, and the Acalgisa of Mr. Johnston was capitally made up. Miss Emma Hall made her second appearan here in this piece, and renewed the favorable impress which she made on the occasion of her father's The house was full, and the people enjoyed the burlesque

At BURTON'S THEATRE, a new farce, by Charles Dance, called "A Prince for an Hour," was played for the first time in America. The plot, which is not worth mentioning, turns upon the old idea of an-Italian prince charging clothes with a goather mintaking of the peasant for the prince, and the general mystification of the dramatis persona. The piece is not likely to have a long life, but was made bearable by the very clever acting of Mrs. Charles Howard and Mr. Set-

Mr. KELLER opened his neat and convenient hall, Broadway, near Houston street, last evening, and had a great crowd for the initial representation of his tableau vi Right pictures, all excellent, were represented. We have before alluced to this superb artistic exhibition at length, and the crowd upon our columns prevents us from doing more than simply calling renewed attention to it. It is worthy the attention of every lover of art.

City Intelligence.

SYMPATHY FOR GENERAL WALKER .- A meeting of filibusers and those friendly to the Walker government is called for this evening, at the St. Charles Saloon, corner of Broadway and Leonard street, to take preliminary steps for holding a public mass meeting to express sympathy for General Walker and the interests of freedom in Nicaragua. The bulletin at the St. Charles, upon which the meeting is announced, also calls for the assembling of those opposed to British aggression and secret influence, as alleged to be exerted at present in the United States.

THE ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY .- At a meeting, at 2 o'cock P. M. yesterday, of the stockholders of the Accessory Transit Company, an election took place of a President and Board of Directors, as follows:—President, Cornelius Vanderbilt. Directors. Peleg Hall, Joseph L. White, Frank Work, Chauncey St. John, W. Whiteright, Jr., Richard Schell.

TRIAL OF STRAM FIRE ENGINES .- A trial of steam fire engines takes place this morning, at 10% o'clock, in the Park, before the Councilmen Committee on Fire Department. The city gives \$500 to the machine doing the best execution, and \$300 to the next best engine. Four engines have been entered to compete for the prizes.

The LATE ROBERT KELLY.—At a meeting of the Faculty

of the New York Free Academy, held May 5, 1856, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously

adopted.—
Whereas, It having pleased Almishty God to remove from this world that most estimable and highly distinguished citizen, kobert Kelly, the Faculty of the Free academy entertaing the highest regard for his memory, and feeling under great obligations to him for his eminent services in organizing and carrying out the system of disc pline and public instruction as successfully and well matured in this institution—therefore, Resolved, that we sincerely and earnestly deplore the loss which not only the community, but the Free Academy especially, has sustained in the ceath of Mr. Kelly; nor can we ever forget with what disinterestedness, wisdom and forecast he discharged his duties in relation to this institution while thairman of the Executive Committee.

Hecolved, That we tender our warmest sympathy to the family and friends of the deceased for the irreparable loss they have sustained in this sad bereavement.

Resolved, That these resolutions, signed by the President and Secretary of the Faculty, be published in the daily papers of the city, and transmitted to the family of Mr. Kelly.

ALARM OF FIRE IN JACOB STRUST.—About half-past five

ALARM OF Fire in Jacob Stigger.—About half-past five o'clock last evening smoke was discovered issuing from the third story of the brick building No. 4 Jacob street which a number of workmen were tearing down. It appears that a lot of straw and rubbish had been set on fire by some mischievous boys. The firemen were promptly on the spot and soon extinguished the fiames. ACCIDENT .- A young wan named James Lynch, a press

man attached to the HERALD office, while running to the fire in Jacob street, last evening, with Hose Carriage No. 41, was knocked down and run over by flose Carriage No.
21, and badly injured. He was taken into the drug store on the corner of Gold and Frankfort streets, where he remained until a carriage was sent for to convey him

On the night of the 29th of March a fire was found burning in the wood carving establishment of Mr. Bang, rear of No. 59 Spring street, and a set of carving tools was stolen. The Fire Marshai's inquiry placed the crime upon a German named William Marx, who was taken upon a German named William Marx, who was taken into cust-Cy. Justice Welsh committed the accused for trial. The Grand Jury su meque atly indicted Marx for busglary and arson. The prisoner admitted that he set the shop on fire, and offered to plead guilty. The Court, in consideration of his youth (seventeen years), received a plea of guilty of burglary only, and sentenced him to three years' imprisonment in the State prison at Sing Sing. Had the prisoner pleaded guilty to arson the Court could have imposed the full term upon him, which is for life. The lowest term is seven years.

DEATH FROMEN OVERDOSE OF LAUDANUM .- COTODET HILLS held an inquest at Be levue Hospital upon the body of a woman gamed Mary Dallas, who died from the effects of an overdose of laudanum administered by herself for the purpose of relieving herself of acute pain caused by pul-monia. The jury rendered a verdict of "Death by sul-cide." Deceased was thirty years of age, and was a native

FATAL ACCIDENT .- Yesterday afternoon a men name! Michael Siavin was run over in James street by a nors Michael Siavin was run over in James street by a norse and cart, and was almost instantly killed. The deceased was intexicated at the time, and while endeavoring to pich his hat out of the gutter stumbled and fell into the middle of the street. A horse and cart coming along at the time, the unfortunate man was run over and killed. Coroner Perry held an inquest on the body, when the jury rendered a verdict of "Accdental death." Deceased was fifty years of age, and a native of Ireland.

Jersey City News. RAILROAD ACCIDENT-Two MEN KILLED .- At midnight

on Sunday, two men were run over and instantly killed by the milk train of the New York and Ecie Railroad about four miles from the Jersey City ferry. They were badly cut to pieces. Recorder Bedford, of Jersey City, held an inquest, and the jury rendered the following verdict:—That the said individuals came to their death by being and lying on the railroad track about four miles from this ci.y, and were run over by the train of cars called the milk train, at 11½ o'clock on Sanday evening; and, further, we find that no blame can be attached to the Niw York and Eric Railroad Company or to their employes. The names of the deceased are not positively knews. One of them was a man apparently 35 years of age, passer tall, and had black hair; he wore a black cost, plain event, beak pants, a red fixmel undershut and a white shirt; he had in his pocket a card of membership of the Laborers' Union Benvolent Society of the Fourth district, New York, dated Marca 7, 1855, and bearing the name of Owen Smith. The other was evisently 50 years of age, and five feet eight or nine inches high; he had gray hatr, and wore a plaid cost, checked vest and gray mixed pants; he had in his pocket a memorandum book, on the first page of which was written three times the name of Barney Reynolds.

JERSEY CITY COMMON COUNCIL —The new Board of Alderbout four miles from the Jersey City ferry. They were

JERSEY CITY COMMON COUNCIL -The new Board of Aldermen met at the Lyceum last night, to organize. The Clerk having called the rolf, Alderman Joseph G. Edge was called temporarily to the chair. The Common Counwas called temporarily to the chair. The Common Council then proceeded to ballot for a President of the Board for the easuing year. Fourteen members were present. Six ballottings were had without a choice. On the first ballot the vote stood:—Thouspon, 5; Edge, 2; Davenport, 1; Garcuer, 1; Wortencyke, 1; Insley, 1; and blank, 3. The last ballot stood: for Davenport, 5; Thompson, 5; Edge, 1; Garcuer, 1; Insley, 1; McComb. 1. The Board then postponed further ballots, and proceeded to elect a Clerk. George W. Cassedy was upon the first ballot elected, receiving 12 of the 14 votes cast. The Board then proceeded to elect a City Marshal, and Nathauist Ellis was re-elected by a unanimous vote. The Board then adjourned to meet this evening.

Sunday School. Anniversation.—The Poshbath schools.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARIES .- The Sabbath schools of Jerrey City connected with the American Sunday of Jerrey City connected with the American Sunday School Union held their anniversaries yesterday. They met at 2 o'clock P. M., at the First Presbyterian and Baptist churches, where addresses were delivered. The children, to the number of about 1,809, then united in procession and marched through the arrests to Van Vorst square. They then returned to their respective churches and had refreshments. The addresses at the First Presbyterian church were delivered by Rev. Mr. Freeman and Rev. Mr. Pardee; and at the Baptist church by Rev. Dr. Dowling, of N. Y.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING .- We have received a formidable looking public document, consisting of nearly 350 pages, entitled "A bill establishing the collection districts of the inited States, and designating the ports of entry and ports of delivery in the same, and for other purposes."
This bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. T. J. D. Fuller, has been read twice, and referred to the Committee on Commerce. There can be no more striking example of the shameful manner in which the public mency is wasted than the style in which this document is got up. The text could have been brought within the compass of some seventy or eighty pages 1 printed in ordinary characters and in octavo form. In stead of that, wicely leaded pica has been used, which a finely glazed paper of folio size, it for the printing of an expensively illustrated work. This is one of the abuses connected with our public departments, in which reform is most needed.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE AT INDIANAPO-THE METHODIST CONFERENCE AT INDIANAPO-LIS—The twelfin de'egated General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church met in the hall of the House of Representatives at Indianapoids, on Thursday, the list of May. Bishop Waugh pressed on the day of opening, and Bishop Jaue on verterday. The moroing session of the first day was occupied in calling the names and re-ceiving the certificates of de'egates. In the afternoon the subject of the appointment of standing committees came up. On the question of app inting a committee on alsa-very, a clecusson arose, out the Conference finally de-cided in favor of it by a large majority. Inis committees was appointed yeste day, and confirm of one member Acid each county enge, Victorial Gaute, May 3.